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VOL. XXXV., NO. 5.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2194.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CHINESE MAY NOT COME TO HAWAII

Notice to Masters of Vessels Issued by Customs Collector.

No more Chinese laborers will be permitted to land on these shores. According to the text of the following notice issued from the office of the collector of customs, no provision is made for native sons who are visiting China, or for Chinese now in China who have families or property in these islands. However, it is understood that those Chinese coming from China who can establish their right to enter here will be admitted, even as Chinese coming from United States ports, who establish their right to come here, will be allowed to land. The following is the notice:

"Office of the Collector of Customs, Port of Honolulu, H. I., July 14, 1900. Notice to Masters of Vessels.—The attention of masters of vessels arriving at this port is called to an Act of Congress relative to Chinese immigration, approved May 6, 1882 amended July 5, 1884.

"Sections 2 and 10 of the amended Act are as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land, or attempt to land, or permit to be landed any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

"Sec. 10. That every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel may enter, or in which she may be found.

"By opinion of the Acting Solicitor of the Treasury Department dated June 20, 1900, the provisions of the above quoted sections apply as well to Chinese coming from United States ports and to those coming from foreign ports to the Territory of Hawaii, and no Chinese person must be permitted to land at any port of the Hawaiian Islands from any United States port until such person has established his right to do so.

"Approved:

E. R. STACKABLE,
Collector of Customs.
JOSHUA K. BROWN, Chinese Inspector.

MILLIE MORRIS.

Captain Nelson left Honolulu yesterday afternoon with the gasoline schooner Malolo to try and save the schooner Millie Morris, which was wrecked at Kaneohe the other day. There is but little hope that the schooner can be raised and repaired; she is almost under water. However, the Malolo carries a cargo to the windward side of Oahu and stops at Kaneohe, where she will save what is left of the ill-fated boat's cargo, leaving the Morris to go to pieces should she be in a condition where there is no chance of saving her.

REPUBLICAN OFFICERS

Three Chosen by Central Committee.

G. W. SMITH CHAIRMAN

E. R. Hendry Elected Secretary and James Boyd Treasurer—Plan for Ratification.

George W. Smith is permanent chairman and Eugene R. Hendry permanent secretary of the Republican Territorial Central Committee of Hawaii. Both were elected unanimously at last night's meeting of the central committee, a majority of the votes being by proxy. A treasurer, James H. Boyd, was also elected, and the number of members for the finance committee was placed at eighteen, or three for each district.

Before adjourning the committee adopted as the sense of the meeting a motion for a McKinley ratification meeting, to take place upon the arrival of the Hawaiian delegates to the Philadelphia convention, who are expected here on the 26th. The reception committee for this purpose was appointed by Chairman Smith, consisting of W. R. Farrington, Enoch Johnson and James Boyd, who will board the steamer upon arrival and extend a Hawaiian welcome.

The meeting last night was held in the Chamber of Commerce and was attended by George W. Smith, H. P. Lawwin, Curtis Lauka, A. V. Gear, J. A. Hughes, Enoch Johnson, Ed Towse, Clarence Crabbe, Judge Luther Wilcox, James H. Boyd, W. R. Farrington, W. H. Howell, Frank Archer and D. H. Kakaulea.

CHAIRMAN ELECTED.

Clarence Crabbe opened the meeting and said the first business in order was the nomination for a permanent chairman. A. V. Gear nominated George W. Smith. Curtis Lauka moved that only members of the committee be considered eligible for office, and said a temporary chairman should be appointed first. Mr. Crabbe said he was temporary secretary and there was no need for a temporary chairman. He ruled the speaker out of order. J. A. Boyd moved that the nominations close, and the motion prevailed. It was moved that Mr. Crabbe cast the ballot for the chairman. Curtis Lauka again brought up the question of both officers being members of the committee. He stated the committee proceeded to the election as proposed it would do away with a resolution he proposed to bring forth. He argued for a temporary chairman as

selfishness, personalities, strife. Let us cultivate harmony, unity, strength.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor conferred, and to the best of my ability, will endeavor to acceptably fill the position.

The address was received with applause.

HENDRY SECRETARY.

The chairman then called for nominations for permanent secretary, and the name of Eugene R. Hendry was placed before the committee by James H. Boyd. Who stated although he was not a member of the committee, he was thoroughly fitted and equipped for the important post. The nomination was seconded from various sources. The nominations were closed and Mr. Crabbe cast the ballot necessary for Mr. Hendry's election, upon the motion of H. P. Baldwin. The selection of Mr. Hendry met with applause.

The secretary read the list of proxies which had been forwarded.

Twenty-five out of the thirty members were accounted for by proxy and in person. Some were absent from the islands and others had not yet been heard from.

The chairman announced that the committee would proceed to the selection of the number of committees necessary for carrying on campaign work, such as the executive, organization, literary and finance. Mr. Crabbe moved the chairman appoint the committees from the central committee. The motion was ruled out of order, as the committee had not designated what committees were to be formed. "The executive committee should be thoroughly representative." Mr. Crabbe moved proved an obstacle to progress in the affairs of the meeting, as there was a great diversity of opinion as to how many members should be upon it, ranging from four to eighteen, finally coming to nine. Country members felt that if the committee was chosen entirely from Oahu the other islands would again raise the cry of "Machine" and "Hog it all." Lauka moved that five members be appointed, including the permanent chairman as chairman of that committee. The chairman suggested a larger number. The mover of the motion thought it was a large enough number, as it could be called together much easier than a large committee.

ARGUMENT HEARD.

H. P. Baldwin thought it would be wise to have a member from each island. "I think friction is to be avoided," he said. "I judge from the feeling that the assertion Honolulu was trying to run everything in the convention may be brought up again. I was away from here at the time, but I have heard much about it. I know there is a disposition to have harmony, and I heartily approve of the permanent chairman's speech on that subject tonight. We want to make the Republican party in Hawaii a strong one, and to be successful we must have harmony in cooperation, not only of each member of the Territorial Committee, but of every member of the Republican party in the Territory.

We are now engaged in the important work of organization—party organization—in this new Territory, a new thing for us and a new thing for the majority of those who, for the first time, as American citizens, will exercise the right of franchise at the polls in November next.

To obtain a strong organization, a step-by-step organization, one in keeping with the grand history of the Republican party, and one that will be a credit to the Territory, requires singleness of purpose, harmony, unity of action; not factional strife or prejudice.

Personal differences must be subordinated; factions must not exist, and will not be recognized by your chairman. It becomes our duty to place before the people the necessity of organization, to prepare literature explaining the aims and objects of the party, its history and its policy.

It becomes our duty to outline a plan of action for the approaching election, to ensure registration of those entitled to vote, to win over those in doubt or those indifferent to their civic duties.

Finally, it will be our duty to order the next convention, the duty of which will be to nominate honorable, capable men as candidates for Senators and Representatives to the first Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

That all of this work, as outlined, may be facilitated, committees will be appointed, to whose hands will be entrusted the work in detail.

I ask your hearty support. Let us avoid

all the islands and among the Honolulu people. It is only in that way we can make a success for campaign this fall. The executive is perhaps the most important committee connected with this party. In order to secure the hearty cooperation of the other islands, they should be made to feel that they have a hand in it. They will have a feeling if they are left out that there is a disposition on the part of the Oahu members to run things. If I was a Honolulu member you may be sure that would be my suggestion. I am perfectly willing to leave the matter to the chairman."

Boyd moved to amend Lauka's motion that a committee be appointed of three from each elective district, making eighteen in all, the selection to be left with the chairman. "The idea of machine politics," said Boyd vehemently, "has been thrown at the heads of the Honolulu members enough. By appointing such a committee this will be done away with." Mr. Boyd's novel proposition was received with laughter and many seconds as well.

Mr. Lauka then called attention to the fact that he did not believe in proxies. He did not believe in any member of the executive committee being represented by proxy, as would be the case with such a large committee. Proxies could not be sent giving instructions as to just how it should be voted on every and all occasions which turned up.

Ed Towse moved that an executive committee consisting of four members from each district of Oahu and one member from each of the outside or island districts be appointed, the chairman

located in Honolulu. Moved that the literary and organization committee be referred to the executive committee, which was carried.

JOHNSON'S RESOLUTION.

Enoch Johnson then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That section 1, article IV, of the rules and regulations of the Republican party in the Territory of Hawaii be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. A Territorial Central Committee, consisting of thirty delegates, shall be elected by each Territorial convention in the method above prescribed for the temporary Territorial Central Committee, the permanent chairman and secretary of the Territorial convention shall be ex officio members of said committee, and such committee shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified.

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Mr. Lauka called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present to pass upon the resolution, the proxies having been sent in for a specific purpose, that of electing a permanent chairman and secretary. The chairman confirmed this statement.

Mr. Baldwin said he would not vote the proxies he held on any other matter, and advised against any other member doing so. There were fourteen members present, not a quorum. The chairman thought favorably of the resolution, but advised, under the circumstances, that Mr. Johnson give notice by publication of his intention to have it voted upon at some future time.

Mr. Farrington then broached the McKinley ratification meeting to be held upon the arrival of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention. They should be met by a brass band and a general reception be given. He put the suggestion in the form of a motion. It was amended by the addition of the appointment of a reception committee. The motion prevailed and Chairman Smith appointed W. R. Farrington, Enoch Johnson and J. H. Boyd on the committee.

Chairman Smith then moved that the committee go into executive session for five minutes, and reporters and spectators were excluded.

CHINESE HUSBAND WAS ESCAPING

Sold Property and was About to Seek the Flowery Kingdom.

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A special officer appeared on the scene and a tale of woe in Portuguese—which the officer could not understand—was poured into his ears. He grasped the idea that the woman wanted the Chinese held by the police. All were taken to the police station and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was brought into the matter. He found that the Chinese was the husband of the woman and they lived on another island. A short time ago the husband had sold a piece of property which she says was in her name, \$2,000 being derived from the sale.

This he received in cash, and, packing his trunk, he came to Honolulu intending to take passage for China on the Nippon Maru. The old woman got wind of the transaction and followed her faithless spouse to this city, where she chanced upon him yesterday afternoon. The Deputy Sheriff said he could do nothing in the case, and she would have to employ a lawyer. All the afternoon she circled around the law offices, followed by the husband. She is determined to prevent the \$2,000 and the husband from going to the Flowery Kingdom.

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Eleven Admitted, but Charles David Meets a Snag.

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THE FISH QUESTION

Secretary Cooper on the Subject.

MUCH ILLEGAL SEINING

He is Preparing a Report on Hawaii's Needs to United States Commission.

"The preservation of the food fishes of the islands and the increase of the variety of such fishes is a matter of the deepest moment to the islands and I am very glad to see that the Advertiser has taken the subject up and is pushing it."

So said Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, yesterday. Mr. Cooper is personally deeply interested in this question and he at the present time is at work upon an extended report on the whole subject, which is to be sent to the United States Fish Commission within the next week or so.

"The people of Hawaii do not realize how important this matter is," he said, "for the question would have been brought to public attention before this. As a matter of fact, the food fishes of the islands will be extinct in a few years unless some measures are taken shortly toward the supervision of the fishermen who are taking fish from the bays and harbors daily. I know from my own personal experience that the law concerning seining is being constantly violated. At Pearl Harbor recently I saw a seine which was being used by a Japanese fishing camp."

"It was about a hundred yards long, and was made with a quarter-inch mesh, but let any fish or any living thing, no matter how small, should escape its meshes, a fine mosquito netting had been stretched across the net. With it these fishermen were sweeping the harbor. They caught thousands of tiny mullet, scarcely as large as your little finger. Everything that was taken in the net they dumped into barrels and carted away. Many of these nets, some of them even larger than the one I have described, were in use in the locks of Pearl Harbor, and as a result the harbor is pretty well cleared of fish."

"We are endeavoring to put a stop to this kind of fishing, but there are many Japanese who continue that system, and there is no regular fish commissioner for the islands, we have to depend for evidence upon any citizens who will volunteer to tell of infractions of the law. Unless some steps are taken at once, we shall soon be entirely without food fish that are native to the islands."

"I have read with much interest what the Advertiser has had to say about importing fish from the States to stock our waters. I have observed the fish in the waters of San Diego bay and I believe that those which thrive there—the barracuda, Spanish mackerel and a fish they call the 'yellow tail'—would live in these waters and do well. All of these are good food fish and all are gamey and would furnish sport to devotees of rod and reel. Conditions here are very similar to those along the coast of Southern California, and I have no doubt that these fish

THE GERMAN MINISTER KILLED BY THE BOXERS

All Legations at Peking Save Four Destroyed.

REPORTED DEATH OF CHINESE RULER AND DOWAGER'S ESCAPE

Admiral Seymour Wounded—The Oregon Floated And Will Be Taken To Port.

TAKU, June 29th, official:—The Boxers are again bombarding Tien-tsin (the foreign quarter).

TAKU, June 29 (Official).—A portion of our (Japanese) detachment left for Tientsin by train this morning. The rapidity with which they boarded the train elicited compliments from the forces of the other powers.

From tomorrow the Peiho will be utilized for sending provisions and fodder to Tientsin.

The troops of the powers are daily adding to their numbers, and the railway traffic is becoming heavier and heavier. As it is urgently necessary for us to improve as much as possible the water communication with Tientsin, on which we may have to rely altogether at any moment, the dispatch as soon as possible of three or four small steamers with a draft not exceeding six feet is needed.

There being no prospect under the present circumstances of securing supplies in North China, we should be constantly supplied from home with provisions and fodder.

CHEFOO, July 1 (Official).—A detachment of our engineers was told off today to repair the railway tracks between a point four miles west of Chung-ching and Tientsin.

At 3 o'clock this morning provisions and arms and ammunition were sent to Tientsin by water under escorts commanded by officers.

Major General Fukushima went to Tientsin yesterday.

The delay in landing is due to the lack of lighters suitable for transporting horses, all such vessels along the shore having been secured by the troops of other powers.

CHEFOO, July 3 (Official).—The Tientsin arsenal was occupied yesterday by the allied forces.

SHANGHAI, July 3, (Jiji Special).—An official message emanating from a British source says: Baron von Kettler, German Minister at Peking, fell with four bullets in his body. He had been designedly enticed out of his legation by the Yamen (Tsung-li Yamen?) which had falsely informed him that his presence was wanted on important business; other ministers received similar invitations, but they did not go.

SHANGHAI, July 1.—According to a telegram from Hankow, Liu Kun-yi received a letter from Yu Lok on the 27th of June to the effect that the state of affairs in Peking is serious, and assistance by telegraphic communication is desired. The troops of the eight Powers already amount to 30,000 or 40,000 in the neighborhood of Peking. The city can not hold out for more than five days.

Another message to the same Viceroy from Yuan Shikai says that the foreign troops, having defeated the Boxers and the Chinese army, entered Peking on the 25th of June. (These telegrams are obviously untrue.)

Another telegram from Yu Lok to Liu Lun-yi says that the German Minister in Peking has been assassinated.

Another message says that Liu Kun-yi has been superseded, but has declined to vacate his post.

SHANGHAI, July 1.—According to official telegrams received by the Consuls of England and Germany in Shanghai, the German Minister was assassinated by Chinese soldiers on June 13th, and with the exception of the British, Austrian and Belgian Legations, all the rest were burned on the 26th of June.

The China Gazette says that the corpse of the German Minister was guarded for a time in the Tsung-li Yamen, but the Tsung-li Yamen having been burned by the Boxers, the corpse was dragged around the city. Prince Tuan now exercises supreme power.

HONGKONG, July 1.—The Viceroy Chang, having received orders to send troops to Peking, is preparing to send by land 2,500 men from Honan and 500 from Hupeh.—Japan Mail.

CHEFOO, July 1 (Official, per Admiral Togo at Taku).—On the morning of June 30th the following communication was received from the commander of the German fleet: About a week ago, while on his way from the Legation to the Peasong Government office, Baron Kettler, the late Minister of Germany, was severely wounded by the Chinese troops, and subsequently died of the injuries. The Chinese troops spoken of here are about 20,000 in number, and commanded by two Chinese Generals. The above information is said to be based on a letter brought by a certain party from Peking.

CHEFOO, July 1 (Official).—A special messenger, dispatched by Sir Robert Hart and who left Peking on last Monday (June 25th), arrived in Tien-tsin on the 29th ult. According to him all the Legations in Peking, except those of Britain, Germany and Italy, have been destroyed (by the Chinese) and the missionaries and other foreigners who had taken refuge in the British Legation, have been receiving the closest attention from the enemy's sharpshooters. The big gun placed in position at the Legation had not, however, been brought into operation at the time of the messenger's departure; the situation was, however, very critical.

SHANGHAI, July 2, 9:55 p. m. (Jiji Special).—A Chefoo dispatch, dated the 25th ult., says that the Chinese have again surrounded Tien-tsin, and have renewed the bombardment of the settlements. The allied forces, it concludes, have asked for more field guns and big cannon, and also for more drinking water.

The same journal's Shanghai special of the same date, however, says: Tien-tsin is safe, and no further danger is expected. Five thousand men of the allied forces are stationed there. The Chinese troops have fled. The allied forces are

burning the villages adjacent to Tien-tsin.

CHEFOO, July 2 (Official).—A force of 20,000 Chinese troops is reported to be advancing on Tien-tsin, and it is said that a part of them has occupied Yang tsung, which is eighteen miles from that city.

Another report says that a detachment of Chinese troops from Lu-tai has destroyed the bridges between Tien-tsin and Tonku, thus once more completely obstructing the railway traffic.

Although the means of communication between Tien-tsin (and Taku) by the river Peiho still remains open, the navigation is said to be difficult at places for ships of three or four feet draught, owing to the fact that the natives have opened the dam, and thus lowered the water level of the river.

SHANGHAI, July 2 (Jiji Special).—The foreign warships in port here and the principal business houses half-masted their flags today in token of respect for Baron Kettler, the late Minister of Germany in Peking.

CHEFOO, July 2 (Official).—A large force of Chinese troops is said to be now in the city of Peking, and the chiefs of the Boxers are stationed in the Tsung-li Yamen.

Of the Legations which had escaped destruction (as mentioned in the preceding telegram) the word "Italian" was a mistake for "French."

SHANGHAI, July 3rd, Asahi special:—According to information obtained from a reliable quarter, the French Consul in Tien-tsin has been murdered by the Boxers.

SHANGHAI, July 3rd, Jiji special:—Five hundred French troops landed at Taku yesterday. Twelve thousand foreign troops are now in Tien-tsin, and a force of 30,000 Chinese is stationed to the west of Peking.

CHEFOO, July 3, 8 a. m., Jiji special:—The general assault on the native town (the walled quarter) of Tien-tsin which forms the base of operations for the Chinese forces in the vicinity of that city, was commenced on June 30th.

LONDON, July 3rd.—The German Admiral reports the receipt of despatches from the Europeans in Peking, to the effect that great distress prevails there. The German Minister was murdered by Chinese regulars.

LONDON, July 3rd, 8:10 p. m.—The Kaiser, addressing the reinforcements departing from Wilhelmshaven, described the murder of the German Minister as a crime of unspeakable insolence and horrifying barbarity. The German flag had been insulted, and the Empire treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and vengeance.—Japan Herald.

SHANGHAI, July 3rd.—There is no news from London, owing to the line being congested. A Chefoo telegram to-day says that the German soldiers at Peking have rescued the German Minister's dead body, and burnt the Tsung-li Yamen.

SHANGHAI, July 4, Jiji special:—The American expedition from Manila is crippled, there being only one transport available, but it is now believed that General McArthur will commandeer five of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's ships which fly the American flag.

Admiral Seymour's Report.

The Jiji publishes in this morning's issue, the text of the report forwarded from Tien-tsin by Admiral Seymour to the Naval Department, under date of June 26th. It is as follows:

SHANGHAI, July 4.—I have returned to Tien-tsin with my men, having failed to reach Peking by railway. The allied troops under my command were twice attacked by the Boxers on the way to Peking, but we repulsed the enemy on both occasions, inflicting considerable loss upon them, while on our side we sustained none whatever. When we reached Langfang we again encountered a large force of the enemy, who offered an obstinate resistance, but were repulsed by our men. The losses sustained by the enemy on that occasion numbered about 200 in all, while five Italians were killed on our side. In the afternoon of the same day the British force at Langfang railway station was attacked by the insurgents, who were repulsed soon afterwards by reinforcements dispatched to that place. The losses on the enemy's side reached 100, while on our side only two bluejackets were wounded. Later on the allied forces proceeded to Ren-tung, and had another encounter with the enemy, when the latter sustained a loss of 975 men. We could not go by railway any further, owing to the destruction of the railway track at several different places, and therefore retreated to Yong-song in order to go up the stream to Peking from Lang-fang. Prior to our departure from Lang-fang I ordered two trains to stop there in order to enable part of our men to proceed later, but these trains were attacked, after my departure, by the Boxers and the Chinese troops who had come from Peking, and fighting ensued, in the course of which 400 to 500 were killed on the enemy's side and six of our men killed and forty-eight wounded. At Yong-song I was joined by the men who came down there in three trains. All the trains were completely destroyed, and not a single one could be used for further work. Moreover, the want of provisions, together with the presence of numerous wounded soldiers, compelled us to retreat to Tien-tsin. Communication with Tien-tsin remained entirely suspended for six days, and accordingly we were deprived of the

benefit of this stop supplies. We were not able to march back, though constantly attacked by the enemy along the way, excepting at the same time the second Chinese column arrived in Tien-tsin. We were not able to march back, and as news reached the front of the general retreat, at Peking. The enemy's intention to the effect was a desperate one, and we were strengthened our force, led by Commander Johnston, charged, and occupied a part of the enemy's position, capturing one gun. The Germans, a little down the stream, silenced two of the enemy's guns, which they captured afterwards. The enemy attempted to retake these guns during the next few days, but in vain. We also captured provisions and a large number of guns of medium pattern and a quantity of gunpowder, with which we at once commenced firing upon a fort down the stream. We thus obtained provisions, sufficient to support ourselves for a few days, but owing to the presence of so many wounded soldiers, we returned to Tien-tsin on the 24th, on the arrival of the 24th of reinforcements from that place. The ammunition depot occupied by our force was burnt down prior to our withdrawal.

The Jiji's extra issued this afternoon contained the following telegram:

SHANGHAI, July 4.—According to a report received by the China Gazette this morning (the) Admiral Seymour was wounded by a stray shot while sitting inside a house.

SHANGHAI, July 4, 7:56 a. m. (Private).—A Chefoo dispatch says that the allied forces commenced a general assault on the native town of Tientsin at 7 a. m. on June 26, and the walled city was occupied by 2 p. m. on the same day.

LONDON, July 5th, 7:15 p. m.—Admiral Seymour reports that a message from Peking dated on the 24th ult. has been received, which states that the legations except the British, French, German and part of the Russian, have been destroyed. The Europeans are gathered at the British Legation. They have provisions, but ammunition is scarce. The Europeans hold the city gate near the Legation with captured Chinese guns. There is not much sickness.

The Chinese have inundated the country near Tientsin, with the object probably of defence of the city south. The allied forces have sustained no injury.

SHANGHAI, July 5th, 10:10 a. m.—It was announced in London on the 3rd inst. that the German Emperor had ordered a Naval Division to prepare to proceed to China.

It was announced in London on the 4th inst. that German transports with 2,300 marines on board had sailed to China. The Kaiser witnessed their departure which was made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration.

A German Brigade of all arms composed of Volunteers from the army is being formed for service in China.

The Kaiser, addressing the marines before they sailed, said that a crime of such horrifying barbarity as the murder of the German Minister in Peking, demanded vengeance, and that he would not rest until the German and the allied flags had been planted on the walls of Peking.

A rumor is current in London that the allied troops have entered Peking, after beating the Chinese soldiers and the Boxers.

According to a telegram received from the China Gazette, the British dispatch boat Alacrity, 1700 tons, arrived at Chefoo from Taku on the 1st and reported that all the marines had been relieved by the land forces. The Chinese troops, 30,000 in all, which preceded to Tientsin, have killed a number of British soldiers and have cut off their heads and feet. Eighteen wounded soldiers were carried to Weihaiwei on board the Alacrity.

According to a report derived from a German source, American missionaries and several Indian, thirty-five in all, arrived in Tientsin today.

It is also reported from Peking that the War Department has been burned down by the Boxers, who killed a number of the officials. Yung-lu has been attacked by a large number of the insurgents.

Sir Robert Hart is being seriously censured for his refusal to comply with a request made some time ago by Mr. Warren, the British Consul General, for the supply of some information with regard to the importation of arms into China.

The Nichi Nichi publishes the following telegram received from Berlin, under date of July 4th:

An imperial ordinance was issued yesterday, the 3d ordering 8,000 infantry and a company of cavalry, artillery and sappers, in addition to a land force, to proceed to China.

The following telegram was also received by the Nichi Nichi yesterday: The commanders of the squadrons of the respective powers have held a meeting, when they decided to apply to their home governments for the dispatch of reinforcements in order to enable the forces in China to proceed to Peking. The commander in chief of the Russian and the British squadrons have specially expressed their desire to obtain a larger force from Japan.

The Tokyo Asahi issued an express this afternoon to the following effect:

SHANGHAI, July 5.—The Emperor is dead. The Empress Dowager has made her escape. Prince Tuan has usurped the throne. Particulars as to the death of the Emperor are unknown, but it is a fact that he is no longer alive.

Alexieff has been appointed commander in chief of the allied fleets at Taku.

The casualties sustained by the powers up to the 29th ultimo number 600 in all.

SHANGHAI, July 5th, Asahi special:—According to a Chefoo special wired on the 2nd, Prince Tuan has practically declared himself to be the leader of the Boxers by the promulgation of an Imperial Edict dated June 20th.

By the Edict dated the 24th the Boxers have been praised for having beaten off the allied forces.

A Chefoo special, wired on the 3rd, says that, delighted at the Boxers' having beaten off Seymour's forces, Prince Tuan has dispatched Kan-yi to the Boxers' camp with a reward of 100,000 taels, to be distributed among them at the rate of 100 taels 50 kwan to the captain, 50 taels to the vice-captain, and 10 taels to each of the rank and file.

Prince Tuan and Kan-yi have been nominated leaders of the Boxers.

The Shanghai official despatch based on the Peking letter of June 25th which has reached Tien-tsin, and which is quoted elsewhere, also says:—The Emperor, the Empress Dowager, and the officials nearest them, have all joined the Boxer league, and only one of the castle gates leading to the Palaces of the above named Imperial personages is allowed to stand open for 6 hours, daily.

The members of the Imperial family

His Nerves Wore Out

F. J. Lawrence, of 435 Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich., exchange editor on the *Evening News*, says: "I never really broke down while at this work, but one time I was in such a condition that my physician said I would have nervous prostration. I was in a bad way, my nerves seemed to give out and I could not sleep. I lost flesh and had a complication of ailments which baffled skillful medical treatment."

"One of my associates recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I gave them a trial. The pills gave me strength and helped my shattered nerves so that I could get a full night's rest. Soon after I began taking them regularly, the pain ceased, causing me to feel like a new man."

From the *Evening News*, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, acedia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of a gripple, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 5 boxes \$2.50.

who are in sympathy with the Boxers, concludes the report, have constructed an altar in the Palace, and are indulging in devotional practices!

SHANGHAI, July 5, 10:10 a. m.—It was announced in London on the 3rd inst. that the German Emperor had ordered a Naval Division to prepare to proceed to China.

It was announced in London on the 4th inst. that German transports with 2,300 marines on board had sailed to China. The Kaiser witnessed their departure, which was made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration.

YOKOHAMA, July 6.—Germany is sending 15,000 troops to China, including sixteen batteries of artillery. The British Parliament is debating the action Great Britain ought to take.

Municipalities might come high but where is the noble job-chaser who cares for that?

Comte de Potier, the new French Consul for Honolulu, arrived last night on the America Maru from China to relieve Monsieur Moet. The official has been expected here for some time. When the representative of the Advertiser went alongside the vessel last night while she was lying outside the harbor Comte de Potier was on deck and anxiously inquired for the present Consul, and was disappointed when told he could not land until this morning.

SPENT A GOOD FARM DOCTORING.

Mr. A. N. Joell of Asherville, Kansas, says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea, but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He chanced to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was permanently cured by it. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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THE GARDEN OF MAKAO.

Dr. Carter's Potent Method of Making the Land to Bloom.

On the other side of this island of Oahu, in the district of Koolaula, there is a small, high, rounded hill called Makao. It is not a very high hill, but it is a very fertile one, and it is a very beautiful one. It is a very fertile one, and it is a very beautiful one. It is a very fertile one, and it is a very beautiful one.

Dr. Carter has retired from active practice as a physician and occupies nearly all his time in practical scientific agriculture and systematic research. The doctor is a deep thinker and a man of extraordinary energy, an enthusiastic horticulturist and microscopist, and an earnest student of nature and lover of outdoor life.

On his little plantation, which consists of about five or six hundred acres of small, fertile land, the doctor raises almost everything that is raised and not only does he assist nature to produce great quantities of fruits and vegetables, but he also converts some of these things into uses which one would not ordinarily suspect on a private farm.

Hundreds of healthy young lima beans flourish on the slopes of the hill, and scattered here and there at regular intervals over the whole plantation. Tomatoes, the finest in point of size and delicacy of flavor of any produced in this country, are grown there. Beans are always in season and plentiful, while all the ordinary kitchen garden truck and some extraordinary flourish under the scientific eyes of the industrious doctor.

But Dr. Carter is not satisfied simply with watching cabbages grow or with making a tomato vine bear twice as much fruit as it is capable of, but he is forever seeking ways and means to turn everything that grows on his place, permitted or unpermitted, to some specific account.

His hills boast abundant guava bushes at their feet. The vast amount of this delicious fruit which the doctor's children do not eat is converted into tempting jelly, while those which fall upon the ground make fine food for the pigs.

Then there are a few small forests of papaya in Makao. There are enough papaya trees in Makao to supply Honolulu steadily. This refreshing fruit or vegetable is eaten as a melon, boiled as a squash, cooked into pies, fried into fritters, stewed into jam or preserved as sweet or sour pickles. What the doctor's family cannot devour proves a most profitable export for the porkers. The papaya "tree" is certainly a wonderful institution. The fruit is a natural digestant, being generously charged with peptic properties; in fact, the whole tree, branches, stalks and leaves, are full of peptic. Dr. Carter is in the habit of hanging the family meat in a papaya tree over night, so that when it comes to the table the smallest of the Carter family can chew it as easily as the doctor can himself.

The leaves of the papaya are carefully cut from the trees in Makao and hung up to dry. The dried leaves when powdered become a most powerful and useful culinary luxury. A teaspoonful smeared on the toughest board-groove breakfast will make it as tender as a genuine spring chicken. In fact, it is even reported that Dr. Carter will not allow his dogs to sleep beneath the papayas, as the peptic influences are apt to soften their muscles. But this latter rumor is probably slightly exaggerated.

Then there are peppers grown wholesale in Makao—hotter than are grown anywhere else. The doctor has all the facilities on his place for manufacturing tabasco sauce, and he does it, too, on a big scale. The Hawaiians call it "Vela Mea," which being interpreted means "Hot Stuff" and it lives up to its name. None of the doctor's friends are without a bottle of his tabasco. The hear of it through one source or another and straightway visit the doctor and carry away as a souvenir a specimen bottle of his "Vela Mea."

The windward side of Oahu is the home of countless kukui trees, and the doctor encourages all who desire to turn an honest dollar to collect for him the kukui nuts. These he crushes, having the proper machinery at hand, getting the finest and purest kind of kukui oil, which is used in the manufacture of soap, and is also used in the manufacture of kerosene.

Chinese buffaloes have found an appreciative owner in Dr. Carter. He has several fine specimens of this breed of cattle, and declares that they are in every way superior to the "haole" cow. They give more milk, are less expensive to keep, are not as liable to disease and are just as easily domesticated. When the doctor cleans a new piece of ground and rids it of the hau trees and stumps, he converts their branches and trunks into charcoal and uses the stumps to build dams. He is one of those inventive geniuses who never rest except they are busily engaged in improving or discovering something.

Makao is one of the prettiest places on the whole island, and is situated about seven miles from Kahuku, the end of the railway line. The doctor is famed for his hospitality and enterprise from Kahuku to Makapuu, and justly so, for he has done much to encourage practical interest among the natives on the other side of the island, and is ever ready to supply them not only with seeds of knowledge, but with cabbage seeds and turnip seeds and tomato seeds, and so forth. It is the doctor's idea that the Hawaiian Islands are perfectly capable of producing all the fruit and vegetables required by the entire population, and have enough to export besides. This would not in any way interfere with the sugar business of Hawaii, and would be a great benefit all round.

THE GAY ESTATE.

Annual Report of Trustees is Filed.

H. Focke and Cecil Brown, as trustees of the estate of James Gay have filed their fifth annual report in the Circuit Court. The report shows that the trustees have rented 800 acres of land to the Waialua Agricultural Company, to be planted in sugar, and that it will hereafter produce an income of from \$8,000 to \$8,500 per annum.

The total expenses of the ranch for the year were \$5,342.99, including clearing land, which cost \$1,457.82. Receipts were, from the ranch proper, \$6,668.50 and from rice lands \$3,193.50, a total of \$9,862.00, leaving a balance of \$4,519.01 in favor of the estate.

Climbed Tantalus.

Dr. John D. Jones who is here en route to Japan where he has charge of the forestry department of the Japanese Department of Agriculture was taken to the top of Tantalus yesterday by Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture and Prof. Koebel, the well-known entomologist and David Haugha, government forester.

The party made a tour of the forests on Tantalus and Dr. Jones collected a quantity of seeds which he will take to Japan with him.

Hair 55 Inches Long

Grown by Cuticura.

MRS. B., of L., sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic facsimile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA ointment rubbed into the scalp. Previous to using CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose it.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, poorest of excellent skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow in a clean, sweet, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

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Afternoons at home among the social set of Honolulu are not widely known among strangers, but the result has been that calls have been made on the Wilsons and the city has by custom been peculiarly divided and the days set for calling is each of the days strictly adhered to. For the benefit of those who have made mistakes of this kind, the list of districts is given.

Monday, Mrs. J. S. McGrew. It is also Punahele day. The latter takes in the whole of Punahele street, Manoa valley, and all the blocks on the Kaimuki side of Spreckels and Dillingham's. Mrs. Gerritt Wilder, whose residence is on the foothills above Punahele, also receives on Mondays. The McCully tract is also included.

Tuesday—Waikiki, which takes in Old Waikiki and Kapiolani Park. Wednesday—Valley Day: Nuuanu avenue, Judd street, Bates street, Pacific Heights, Punahele, Kaimuki street and School street.

Thursday—The Plains Day. This takes in Beretania avenue, King street from the Waiala side of Miller and Punahele street to Punahele street, together with all that portion mauka of Beretania and Makiki.

Friday—Emma street, Hawaiian Hotel, Alakea, Richards and Vineyard streets. Mrs. Sanford B. Dole holds her regular reception from 3 to 6 p. m. Since Liliuokalani's return the ex-queen has been receiving her friends informally during the forenoons of every day between 10 and 12 o'clock. No regular day at home has yet been set aside.

Miss Edythe Chapman is regarded as one of the most correctly gowned actresses upon the stage. Her personal wardrobe requires for its transportation fifty-two trunks. These gowns, hats, etc., are worn in the thirty different plays given by the Nell company and represent an outlay of a small fortune. In hats alone Miss Chapman has an average of two for each play, bringing the total number up to sixty. Many of these were designed during last summer and fall by Mme. DeFontaine, Mme. Pouyanne and Mlle. Camille Rogers of Paris, although Miss Chapman is receiving new creations constantly.

One of her latest is called "Hat d'Hiver." It is a round hat, covered with tan-colored velvet, and trimmed with brown and tan feathers.

There is a director hat, with a characteristic frame of pastel blue felt, lined with blue satin, bordered with an embroidered garter. The crown and upper part of the rim are entirely covered with bias folds of blue satin, inserted with pipings of black satin. A band of folded black satin encircles the crown and is arranged on one side in a cluster of short loops, while the other side is adorned with small black ostrich tips. A bandeau of straw rests on the hair in front.

Another is a novel evening hat of soft yellow, faced with cream-colored tulle and finished at the back with a large bow of pale yellow fastened with a brass buckle and further ornamented with feather aigrettes of iridescent colors.

A new arrival among Miss Chapman's hats is of biscuit-colored felt with a garniture of beige velvet, a bow of white satin ribbon, striped with beige velvet and white plumes.

One that came with the same consignments is an evening toque of white velvet with black chantilly lace. Black feather aigrette and bow of rose-colored moire ribbon at left side of turned-up brim.

Still another is a black velvet hat with the brim covered with alternative rows of tiny black velvet biases and black jet beads. The trimming consists of two large black plumes, and an aigrette of bird of paradise feathers, held by a bow of black satin ribbon. Two small brass buckles fasten the ribbon.

The Misses May and Alice Kluegel, with Miss Marion Dillingham, gave an enjoyable riding party to Pearl Harbor last Saturday to quite a number of their schoolmates and friends. This was in the nature of a farewell to the part of the young hostesses, as the Misses Kluegel are leaving Oahu College to enter Mills Seminary.

Twenty-three of the party went down on horseback, the others in a wagonette, leaving Honolulu about 3:30 p. m.

In the party were the Misses May Kluegel, Alice Kluegel, Marion Dillingham, Jennie Winnie, Ethel Angus, Helen S. Stevens, Nellie Alexander, Sophy Judd, Florence Hall, Nora Sturges, Olga Berger, Hilda Berger, Ethel Damon, Julia Damon, Clara Kelly, Sarah Robertson, Minnie Newton, Miss Hyde, Miss Howe, and the chaperone, Mrs. Myers.

Among the escorts were Messrs. French, Penhallow, Will Walker, Alfred Castle, Crusen, Fred Damon, Fred Anderson, Henry Damon, Clarke, Edwin Hall, Charlie Judd and Albert Waterhouse.

Lunch was served at the Hermitage, on the Peninsula, where the party were joined by Mrs. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse and Mr. and Mrs. French. A jolly good time was had by all and the party returned to Honolulu late in the evening, well satisfied with their outing.

The largest event of the week, surpassing even the functions of the past, was the brilliant reception given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke, at their residence, "Kaimani," in honor of Mr. H. P. Baldwin and Mr. Frank Baldwin and bride, who lately returned from the mainland. Nearly four hundred guests were present, comprising the elite of the social circle of Honolulu. The guests were received in the beautiful circular reception hall of the mansion, which was softly lighted by incandescent globes. The ladies were handsomely gowned and the gentlemen were the most fashionable seen at a reception. The mansion was lighted from cornice to foundation with strings of Chinese lanterns, presenting a beautiful effect from the valley below.

A party of young people chaperoned by Mrs. LaVictoire made up a driving party making the circuit of the island by way of the Pali, Waialua and Ewa, four days being taken up on the journey. They reached Honolulu again last Monday morning, bronzed, tanned and robust. A wagon loaded with provisions, and a chef and servant accompanied the party, giving them an opportunity to camp out at night. The first stop was made on the other side of the Pali at the bottom of the road; next evening they stopped at Kahuku, and the next day at Waialua, and spent Sunday night at Dr. McGrew's place at Alea. Among those in the outing party were Mrs. LaVictoire, Miss Florence LaVictoire, Southern, Hoffman, Charles Guest, F. E. Church and others.

The Misses Kluegel were treated to a genuine surprise party Tuesday evening.

A large number of their school friends formed the party. The young ladies leave for the Coast on the Erskine M. Phelps.

Mrs. Sanford B. Dole received a large number of callers yesterday afternoon her regular reception day. She entertained in her charming manner. The house was filled with clusters of the golden flowers, which were tastefully arranged in jardiniere and tall Bohemian cut-glass vases. Through the doorway of the drawing room the beautiful golden shower tree formed a fitting background for the decorative scheme of the interior. Mrs. Dole wore a becoming emerald gown of lavender trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Mrs. Jacob Moritz and Mrs. Gustav Simon, who are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louisson, for the summer, have been entertained extensively during the week, many pretty luncheons and dinner parties being given in their honor. Among these were the luncheons of Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Jr., and Mrs. J. A. Gilman.

Little Ermine Morton gave a birthday party yesterday afternoon to thirty of her little friends. A jolly afternoon was spent and there were plenty of grown folks to keep the little ones amused.

Mrs. J. Moritz and Mrs. Simon held quite a levee on Wednesday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rite, on Judd street. Their old friends called in great numbers to welcome them.

Mrs. J. F. Bell, wife of General Bell, U. S. A., is expected on the transport "Sumner" and will be entertained by a number of friends during her short stay in Honolulu.

The wedding of J. Walter Jones and Miss Cora Henneghan will take place at "Davenport Place," the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Edward Fayerweather and Mr. Reade Fayerweather of Chicago were entertained at dinner Monday by Mrs. A. A. Montano, of Manoa Valley.

Robert Shingle leaves on Friday for the Coast and will make a visit to his old home in Denver, where his mother resides.

Mrs. Ann's Montague Turner will sing for the Sunday morning offertory at Central Union Church, "Valley of the Shadow."

Mr. and Mrs. J. Conradt have returned from Pearl City, and are domiciled at their residence on Liliha street.

The Misses Young and Mrs. von Hamm will be greatly missed in social circles while absent on the Coast.

Mrs. J. Alfred Fowler (nee Neumann) will arrive shortly from England on a visit to her parents.

Mrs. Harold M. Sewall gave a delightful dinner party last Sunday to a number of friends.

Dr. St. D. G. Walters is recovering from the wound which he received while on shipboard.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Vivian Turner are staying at Waikiki Inn for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Walters have taken the Beckley home on King street for a year.

Mrs. H. G. Noonan leaves on Tuesday for a visit to one of the other Islands.

The Misses Ward of the "Old Plantation" will leave shortly for Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hueston intend to make a trip to the Coast soon.

Mr. C. H. W. Norton has gone to Boston for an extended visit.

Mrs. Herman Focke is expected home this fall.

IS IT RIGHT FOR AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES?

[From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.]

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided, and in many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least it has been our experience during the last twenty years. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

